

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor & A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

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ADVERTISING TO BE REMITTED PER MAIL, POST PAID, AT OUR RISK.

ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH THIS OFFICE, MUST BE ADDRESSED (POST PAID) TO THE PROPRIETORS.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N.C.,
A Practitioner in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson,
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.

Will be at his office on Front Street every Saturday.

MARCH 10TH, 1854. 27-1y

F. D. GREENE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N.C.,

A Practitioner in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover,
Sampson, Robeson, Brunswick and Robeson.

MARCH 10TH, 1854. 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
WILMINGTON, N.C.,

JUNE 17. CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

C. & D. DRUGGISTS Wholesale and Retail Druggists

May 6th, 1854. 28-1y

C. DUPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N.C.,

JAMES C. SMITH & CO., MILES COSTIN.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to do all business in the Commission line.

All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. JUN. 10, 1854.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY,
GROCERS & GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N.C.,

Liberals cash advances made on consignments of Natural Stores and other produce.

Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KERN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDERS, respectively informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Bricks, Fire Brick.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine, he is prepared to take up stills at the shortest notice. (May 20-37-1y)

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Staffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's stand, Wilmington, N.C.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole sale and retail. North side Market-street, Wilmington, N.C.

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N.C. (30-7-1y)

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

The Subcriber has received the appointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in their power.

May 7, 1854. 28-1w-38-1y

W. H. MCKEEY,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER AND FOWARDING and COMMISION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.

Liberal attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.

Liberal advances made on consignment.

Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 23, '53. 9-1t

J. M. MONK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N.C.,

Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.

May 1, 1854. 22-1w-38-1y

T. SMITH & CO., DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMINY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed, (BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,) WILMINGTON, N.C.

OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two pairs of four foot stones.

Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.

Corn Ground on Toll.

T. SMITH & CO. April 18, 1854. 33-1y-190-1t

F. C. SINGLETARY, MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N.C.,

Particular attention given to the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, and all kinds of country produce. Nov. 9th, 1854. 56-10-tl

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
Hardware Merchant, WILMINGTON, N.C.

RECEIVED his half a barrel of *improved* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Warmer, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tong; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the best of Builders' Hardware; Machine Tools of every description; a variety of copper, brass, & iron; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. &c.

FRANKLIN HOTEL, WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having taken charge of the Franklin Hotel, near the Rail road Depot, beg leave to inform the public that their Table and Rooms shall be well furnished, to all who may be pleased to patronize them.

JAMES ORRELL, G. W. CROOM.

C. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N.C.

To the Traveling Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks the continuance of the same. He assures them that he has not been paid since his arrival in this country—what he has done is equal to any on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Roads, also a Liver, with a sufficient quantity of provider, at all times—with good Hacks and Horses, for the accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, so well placed to which they may wish to travel, in the State. C. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N.C. 29-16-90-tt

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, where by he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Roads, and the CHEROKEE CREEK, New Hanover County. Fare \$1 each way.

He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provisions) to keep Horses for any length of time.—Price 40 cents per day. Those who have horses with them, are requested to let them in at his stable.

In a short time he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than has heretofore given them.

A liberal prorata is respectively solicited, as the greatest care will be used to give satisfaction.

A. D. BORDEAUX.

Marlsville Depot, 12 miles from Wilmington, 48-1t August 5, 1853.

G. W. CROOM.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, Wilmington, N.C.,

has ample attention given to the sale and inspection to all given to him in care of the Office on Water Street, opposite Hall's and Natt's Buildings.

Nov. 23, 1854. 12-tf

MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE YARD
IN WILMINGTON, N.C.

THE subscriber respectively notifies the public that he has established in this town, a new MARBLE, STONE and SLATE YARD, and is now prepared to fill all orders for Monuments, Tomba, Furniture and Plumbing work.

Also, all kinds of Marble for building purposes.

Also, all kinds of Stone.

Blue, Green and Variegated Stone for fire-proof roofing furnished at reasonable rates.

Orders attended to with dispatch, and on moderate terms.

Marble Yard on Water street, near the Railroad.

W. G. MILLIGAN. 35-ly

DAVIS & BUNTING,
COMMISSION AND FOWARDING MERCHANTS
North Water St., WILMINGTON, N.C.

Feb. 20-25-tf

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!

THE subscriber having located himself at Black River,

at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington price, less the difference of Freight.

JNO. S. JAMES. 26-11-36-tf

St. James' Office.

WAGONS.

I HAVE now, and shall constantly keep on hand, the very best materials for the manufacture of wagons. All persons in want of good Wagons may now depend on getting them of the best quality. All orders thankfully received for any of the above kinds of work. Retailing done as usual.

Feb. 9-23-tf

W. J. CORNWALL.

W. H. BOWDEN.

W. H. BOWDEN informs the public that he will, in a few days, open a Boarding House at the Depot of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, for the accommodation of the poor, and others of every class.

He is prepared to furnish Lodging, Food, &c. at a reasonable price.

For further information apply to the subscriber.

N. H. FENNELL.

Secretary Board of Trustees.

Harrell's Store, Nov. 11, 1854. 12-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Thomas H. Williams, Adm'r, vs. Heirs of John McLean.

A. L. PRICE.

In pursuance of a decree of the County Court of New Hanover County, at December term, 1853, I shall offer for sale, at the Court House in Wilmington, TUESDAY, March 2nd, 1854, all the lands, houses, and buildings, and personalty, which John McLean had at the time of his death, on the following terms, to wit: one-half cash, and the balance at six months credit, the purchase giving bond with good security. The said lands consist of the tract on the North side of the Railroad, and a tract on Bear Branch, containing 117 acres; one tract containing 66 acres, patented by W. H. Register, the 1st January, 1845; one other tract on the East side of Black River, adjoining the lands of John McLean's heirs; one tract containing 50 acres lying on Cape Fear River; also one tract containing six hundred acres, on the large Island between the North-west River and the Thoroughfare; also one undivided half of Battery Island, in Cape Fear River, opposite Smithville. THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, Adm'r. Feb. 16, 1855. 24-1t

CARRIAGES.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture every variety of Carriages, also light Wagons, which for neatness, strength and durability are warranted equal to any sold in the State. The public generally are invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

W. J. CORNWALL.

W. J. CORNW

Arrival of the Black Warrior—Later from Havana

From the Charleston Courier, Feb. 7th.
Death of Bishop Reynolds.

New York, March 5.—The steamer Black Warrior arrived here this morning, from Havana, with dates to Feb. 27th. The blockade of the Cuban ports still continued, but the American steamers were not retarded. No new arrests had been made, but great military preparations were still going on.

The British frigate Vestal was in port. A grand review and mock battle had taken place near the Prince in the presence of the Captain General. Numerous bodies of volunteers were undergoing vigorous drilling, and there was a report in circulation that all the foreign residents would shortly be requested to take up arms or quit Cuba.

The Burns Riot Cases.

Boston, March 5.—In the U. S. Circuit Court to day, the cases against Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker and others, for alleged participation in the Burns riot, were taken up and assigned to the 3d of April.

Burns, the emancipated slave, will be present on Wednesday evening at the reception meeting to be given him in Tremont Temple. On Friday evening he will attend a public meeting at New York.

Burns is the lion of the day, with the abolitionists of the North.

From the Raleigh Standard.

In one of Mr. Rayner's letters, published in the American Organ, and copied in the Raleigh Star, he says:

"Bad as the Mormons are—and no one thinks worse of them than I do—they are not as bad as the Roman Catholics. Horrid as are their superstitions they are not so shocking as those of the Romanists."

Can it be possible that such language as this emanated from Mr. Rayner? Does that gentleman believe it to be true? Will he after mature reflection, retract it? The Church of Gascons as depraved, may worse than the Mormon organization?—worse than a den of thieves, polygamists, and murderers!—worse than the vileness established of Joe Smith and Brigham Young, which is, of all frauds and impostures, the most consummate and blasphemous known among men since the days of the prophet Moham med?

Can it be credited that such men as Lafayette, and Charles Carroll, and William Gaston, born and raised as they were, in that Church, could have lived and died in ignorance of the existence of this depravity and corruption charged by Mr. Rayner? Or if informed of it, will any one believe that they would have concealed it and continued Catholics?—These are plain questions; who will answer them?

We copy, in connection with the subject, the following excellent article from a late number of the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, under the head of "Supersitions, east and west":

"A council of very grave and learned prelates, under the direction of the Supreme Pontiff of the Catholic Church, have met lately at Rome to settle a fact which occurred nearly nineteen hundred years ago, and to decide whether that fact should be received as a dogma of faith—that fact is whether Mary, the mother of our Saviour, was herself born in sin. We all know how facts are proved among rational men. We all know what kind of testimony is employed to prove a historical fact—an event that took place in past ages. But it seems that the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary has been settled, not by reason or testimony, but by the decision of the Church! As that Church claims to be infallible, and as our Holy Father, the Pope, has ordered, on the strength of that infallibility, the dogma to be believed and received, we can now firmly assert that Mary, the mother of Jesus, and the wife of Joseph, was herself born free from the taint of original sin inherited from Adam. A comfortable belief and full of practical results."

The assembled prelates were not unanimous in this decision. The Archbishop of Paris thought that so important a dogma should not be received as a doctrine of the Church without the assent of a general Council. Now the question here arises among outsiders, whether a decision would have been made had a majority of the prelates voted against it, and how far a church can be called infallible that places an important doctrine on the votes of fallible men?—However, this is none of our business.

The world can perceive the motive of this decree. It has been done to sanctify and excuse, in part, the worship of Mary, as a portion of the great atonement of sin.

Now turn we to the West. At about the same period when the Christian world were called to worship this woman because she was not born in sin, a meeting was held in a large city in the midst of the American Deserts, in which another Pontif, under the name of Ignatius Loyola, issued a decree in favor of the dogma of Polygamy as supported by divine authority. Elder Hyde, speaking as he asserted by divine authority, declared that Jesus, the son of God himself, was a polygamist; that it was his own marriage at Cana in Galilee, when water was made wine, the miracle being wrought by his authority as a wise prophet. Furthermore, he added, both Martin and Mary at Bethany, and Mary Magdalene, and others of the women, attended him, as his wives! They call him "Babylon" or Master, which according to Elder Hyde's interpretation means "husband," and Elder Hyde claims the infallibility of divine inspiration in the same manner as his brother, Plus the Ninth, does. Thus are those two facts claimed to be proved.

We are said to live in the enlightened age of the world, we boast of the improvements of human reason and the freedom of human will. We talk of progress and advancement. But is there not as much superstition existing in this age of improvement, as in any former period of the world? Have not designing men the same power over the human mind that they ever had? We indeed not with any man's abstract belief, until that belief begins to take hold of his relations to society and to public morals. When dogmas, on the one hand, conduct to a dependence on foreign power for their reception, or, on the other, lead to a destruction of the moralities that bind men together in society, then are they to be reproached?

Elder Hyde, speaking for the Mormons, uses language in relation to the redeemer of the world, which, according to all our notions of Christianity, exposes him as a blasphemer to the damnation of hell; and this blasphemy is indulged in with the view of reconciling men and women to a condition which will entitle them to salvation.

"The Emperor has foreshadowed all the calamities and reverses of Sebastopol ever since the Allied army sat down before the city. St. Arnaud was a trooper (pandur), he might have taken the place by a charge of cavalry at the first onset, but failing that, a siege became necessary. Neither Raglan nor Louis Napoleon knew it. An old man wants Sebastopol to be taken in winter. He knew that short of a butchery, of which the history of war affords no parallel, the place could not be carried. He determined that Sebastopol should subserve a mighty political purpose."

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Grand Coup Contemplated by the Emperor Napoleon.

We find the following in the N. O. Picayune, of Feb. 21st:

Louis NAPOLEON is GOING TO THE CRIMEA.—We give the following extraordinary intelligence to our readers. We are not permitted to name our authority. It will suffice to say that by the last mail a letter was received from Paris by an individual in this city. We have been permitted to publish a translation of a portion of this correspondence.

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HURRAH FOR THE LADIES.—The ladies, maidens and matrons of Corpus Christi, have resolved that they will in no way countenance or associate with any young man, or permit their daughters or friends to do so, if in their power to prevent it, who is in the habit of patronising Mexican fandangos.

From the Charleston Courier, Feb. 7th.
Death of Bishop Reynolds.

We are called upon to announce the decease of the Rt. REV. IGNATIUS ALOYSIUS REYNOLDS, D. D., late Bishop of the Catholic diocese of Charleston, which comprises the States of North and South Carolina.—The sad event, which will scarcely fail will any mitigation even from a consideration of the long and painful illness which had rendered it probable for some weeks, occurred at an early hour of yesterday afternoon, at the Episcopal residence, near the Cathedral of St. Finbars.

BISHOP REYNOLDS was in his fifty-seventh or eighth year, and was closing the eleventh year of his Episcopal services. He was born, we believe, near the present city of Louisville, Kentucky, immediately before the admission of that State as a member of our Commonwealth of States. His classical and collegiate education was finished at the well known college of St. Mary's, Baltimore, and after due preparation he entered on the functions of the priesthood, his field having for its centre the important post of Bardstown, Ky. Of the Catholic Institute of St. Josephus in this city, Bishop REYNOLDS, if not actually the founder, was a zealous patron and most diligent promoter. After serving it in various stations, he was called to the presidency. He was exercising this trust, and was also Vicar general to Bishop Flaget, of Kentucky, when he was duly appointed to the Diocese of Charleston. His consecration for this high and solemn office took place in Cincinnati on the 19th March, 1844, and his actual entrance on his duties dates from a few months later.

It is not the time, nor do we wield the proper pen, to attempt a delineation of the character of the deceased prelate, whose activity, zeal, and unshaking devotion have been witnessed by many not of his fold or under his pastoral oversight. His appointment as a successor to the lamented and still dearly remembered Bishop England, was in itself an indication that he was regarded as a man of mark and note among the best champions and exponents of his church—the period during which he was permitted to discharge this trust gave ample confirmation of the wisdom of the choice.

While it is not possible to estimate or indicate even approximately the value and influence of labor and talents, and sanctified abilities devoted to the service of God's altar and the souls of men, there are two obvious and conspicuous monuments of Bishop REYNOLDS's, with which his name must ever be connected by the grateful memories of those who most keenly feel his withdrawal by the dread mandate. We need scarcely say that we allude first to the editions of Bishop ENGLAND's writings, compiled and arranged as a labor of love and of duty by his successor, and secondly to the *Cathedral*, which has lately been completed, and which was the last object of care and solicitude that shamed the personal attention of Bishop REYNOLDS before his predecessor's departure.

These are plain questions; who will answer them?

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It is not the time, nor do we wield the proper pen, to attempt a delineation of the character of the deceased prelate, whose activity, zeal, and unshaking devotion have been witnessed by many not of his fold or under his pastoral oversight. His appointment as a successor to the lamented and still dearly remembered Bishop England, was in itself an indication that he was regarded as a man of mark and note among the best champions and exponents of his church—the period during which he was permitted to discharge this trust gave ample confirmation of the wisdom of the choice.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1855.

The Cape Fear Bank Re-charter.

The Fayetteville Observer has obtained and published a certified copy of the act to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear. The first section provides for keeping in force former acts in relation to the Bank until the 1st January, 1880, except so far as the same are hereby altered, amended, or repealed. Section second provides for the opening forthwith of books of subscription to additional stock to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars. Section third provides for the scaling of stock in the event of a larger amount than five hundred thousand dollars being subscribed; new subscribers to have the preference and to be entitled to retain the whole amount subscribed by them before any of the present stockholders in said Bank shall be permitted to retain any share or shares subscribed for by him or her. Section four provides for the opening of books at some thirty-three places in the State. Section 5th. The State shall be entitled to subscribe for one-third of the contemplated addition, and be represented precisely in proportion to her stock. Section 6th. The number of directors shall be apportioned between the State and the individual stockholders, in the precise ratio of their respective stock. Sections 7th and 8th—All property and estate held by the stockholders in the present Bank, over and above the par value of their stock, to belong exclusively to them, and to be divided, or, if retained by the new Bank, its value to be ascertained by a committee, composed of one on part of the State—one on part of the old stockholders, and one on part of the new subscribers, and the new stockholders shall pay in a fair equivalent for the interest they may acquire in such property or estate. Section 9th—The Bank not to acquire real estate, save what is necessary for the accommodation of its business, or in the way of mortgage, or judgment sales, in the *bona fide* course of its business. Section 10.—Circulation not to exceed twice the amount of capital stock, actually paid in. Section 11 imposes an annual tax of 30 cents on each individual share, to be reserved out of the dividend on such shares.—The Legislature having the right to increase said tax to \$1 per share, provided all other Bank shares are equally taxed.

The 12th section we do not quite understand, but insert it in full as follows: Section 12. That no dividend of profits on the additional stock by this act authorized shall be declared until the time of declaring the first dividend, which may be declared next after the last payment on such additional stock, and then only on such shares as shall have been wholly paid in. Section 13th makes the real estate held by the Bank subject to taxation. Section 14th provides for the individual liability of stockholders in the event of the insolvency of the Bank. Section 15th makes any false entry by any officer, agent or servant of the Bank, with intent to defraud the Bank, or any person whatever, a felony, punishable with fine, imprisonment and pillory, any or all at the discretion of the court. Section 16th provides for annual meetings of stockholders. Section 17th provides that the notes of the Bank shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts due to said Bank, or its branches, without regard to the place where the same may be payable and demandable. Section 18th prohibits the Bank from issuing or paying out notes or other circulation for a less sum than five dollars, either of its own or any other Bank, unless in settling with Banks issuing such circulation. Section 19th provides for semi-annual statements made to the public Treasurer, showing the condition of the Bank.

Section 20th gives Legislative committees power of examination and inspection into the affairs of the corporation. Section 21st—Amended charter to be accepted by 1st June next, and the Governor to be notified of such acceptance by the President of the Bank. Section 22d prohibits officers from acting as proxies. Section 23d—Additional subscription to be paid in gold or silver, or notes of specie paying Banks of other States. Section 24th—No director or other officer to receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation for any agency in procuring discounts, renewals, etc. Section 25th prohibits any trading by officers in sharing notes with their private funds, and having them placed in the Bank as the property of the Bank, etc.

The Observer seems to think that the Bank ought not to accept the amended charter. There may be something in its objections, but many of them strike us rather as being dictated by a spirit of fault-finding.

The main objection seems to be to the increased tax on dividends. In this, at least, there is no partiality; for all the Bank charters granted by the last Legislature present a similar feature; all taxes are increased.

The right to increase to one dollar per share is reserved, but in this respect the Cape Fear is placed on the same footing with all other banks chartered at the last, or to be chartered by succeeding Legislatures. The prohibition of notes under \$5 will be more inconvenient than hurtful as has been shown by the experience of other States, and the main objection is the existence of banks unbound by any such restriction.

Justice would require a uniformity in these matters. We really don't think there is much in this matter. The settling of balances may be somewhat inconvenient. As for the rule that balances may be adjusted or debts paid to the Bank in its own notes no matter where payable, it seems to us that such has been the *fact* for a long time. It does seem an oversight to exclude all old shareholders from any new stock until all new shareholders are satisfied. No doubt it was the intention that until a new subscriber got on an equal footing with an old stockholder,—until he had secured as many shares, he should have the preference, but no further. As for the matter of directors or officers being prohibited from acting as proxies it is a provision by no means unusual in charters. All that can be said against it is on the score of convenience, while more substantial arguments might be urged in its favour. The same will apply to officers acting as agents for the renewal of notes, &c. Our present knowledge of individuals would lead us to say that no evil could result from allowing them so to act; but there is no great harm in "an abundant caution."

If, to secure the services of the proper officers an increase of salary is requested, why we don't see why such increase should not be made.

Good men, filling highly responsible positions should not be forced to depend upon contingent extras to eke out their salaries. The laborer is worthy of his hire.

We understand the meeting of the Stockholders is to be held on the 15th March, to take this matter into consideration. There may be more force to the objections made than we can see, but unless there is we can perceive no substantial ground for rejecting the amended charter, although one or two of its provisions are loosely drawn.

The amount of specie in the U. S. Treasury, on the 1st inst., subject to draft, was \$23,439,550 \$1, of which there is in the depository, in this place \$10,822.

Pire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—A fire broke out last night, in Chestnut, below 7th street, in Fisher's block, occupied as stores. The loss is \$40,000. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

Public Improvements and the Last Legislature. The last Legislature was looked to beforehand by all sections of the State to "do something" for them in the way of public improvements, and the excitement in this respect had got to be so high, that it was feared that nothing would be done from the impossibility of doing all that would be asked. However, the Legislature met the case as best it could, and while it has done much, it has necessarily left something undone. Of course the first unfavourable criticism, as might have been expected, comes from those sections or interests, whose hopes of receiving State assistance have been disappointed. As yet, what has not been done is the cause of complaint rather than what has.

It is a peculiarity of our Legislation, that we move by fits and starts. From 1848 up to the meeting of the Legislature of 1854-5, nothing of any consequence had been done and in fact, hardly anything seemed to be looked for, but in 1854 the whole canvas seemed to turn upon devotion to internal improvements and "hang expenses!" and when the Legislature met it was a "free fight," and the impression seemed to be that either everything or nothing would be done. Those who, in this general rush failed to obtain what they wished, are naturally dissatisfied, especially in view of this peculiarity of our Legislature arising from the reaction incident to all extra movements or excitements in any direction. It will, we presume, be much harder to obtain any appropriation from the Legislature for some years to come.

We learn privately as well as through the press, that a deep-feeling exists in Fayetteville, and along the lines of works contemplated to pass to, from or through that place, on account of the failure of the Legislature to render such assistance as was asked for. At the bottom of this there appears to be an impression that full justice has not been done, and in the excitement growing out of this impression, as in all similar cases, it is more than probable that quite as much injustice may be done to the motives and actions of individuals and sections as that complained of by the excited parties as having been done to them. Aroused feeling and perfect impartiality do not often exist together.

It has always been one of our favorite theories that the great connection between the Eastern and Western portions of North Carolina was on by the valley of the Cape Fear, and that by such route alone could any very important amount of North Carolina trade be secured to North Carolina ports, we have, therefore, as a general rule advocated, as far, at least as circumstances rendered, such advocacy useful or proper, works calculated to promote such connection, no matter in what spirit we might be met in other places, and spite of the want of sympathy with this place which some portions of the Fayetteville press now proclaim and avow, the Observer does in its last Thursday's issue, while commenting upon some remarks of the Raleigh Register. Even in regard to the Fayetteville and Beaufort scheme, which seemed, in some quarters at least, to assume an appearance of hostility to Wilmington, while we did not feel called upon to enter upon its advocacy, we certainly refrained from the slightest expression of hostility to it. It was by no means our scheme, but still there were so many interests involved, so many friends whom we respect were engaged in its advocacy and interested in its success, that we felt it to be the proper course for us to refrain from any expression of feeling save that of friendship, and the friends of that scheme cannot say it failed for want of the votes of our delegation. Our Senator did vote against the first Fayetteville and Greensboro charter for reasons which we believe, to have been imperative. That charter, as we learn gave the most unlimited branching powers, under which the "Metropolitan route," or almost any other route, might easily have been built, and for the building of which the same State assistance might have been claimed as for the line of road mentioned in the title of the act. Now, far be it from us to reflect upon the good faith of the applicants for these powers, but they certainly did threaten to accomplish indirectly what any senator or representative from this region would have felt bound to resist if proposed to be done directly. We have not seen the bill, neither have we seen our senator, but our information is derived from a gentleman practically acquainted with the matter, as well as the bearing and operation of such things; for the charter, as for all subsequent Fayetteville schemes, divested of this objectionable feature, our senator and representatives voted.

In regard to the Charlotte road we have a few suggestions to offer in view of the early meeting of the General Commissioners, to be held at Wadsworth, on the 14th inst. In the first place we need hardly dwell upon the importance of the work; that can hardly be exaggerated, and we think the prospective advantages are such as to warrant a great effort at the present time, especially in view of the fact that this will be, as it were, a rounding off of our system to such an extent as will prevent any call being made upon this place for a long time. But the main suggestion we would beg thus early to make is in regard to the gauge and terminus, the latter being a consideration arising out of, and depending upon the former. We go for the North Carolina gauge; 1st, Because, by so doing we could at any future period make a connection with Fayetteville, by means of a short branch, so arranged as to incur no danger of building the line to our present seaboard route; 2d, Because, in the event of the Railroad being carried west to Rutherfordton, we would have the advantage of the gauge over the Charlotte and South Carolina Road, in competing for trade coming from points west of Charlotte; 3d, Because, by adopting this gauge, we would have the choice of two western connections, from which with the South Carolina gauge we would be cut off, namely, with the western extension of the central road, if it ever crosses the Blue Ridge, and also with the French Broad Road, which is required to be built on the North Carolina gauge and generally a bold manliness about Blackwood that is refreshing, while its pure, nervous English is a great relief after one has been sickened by the cant and slang, which are rapidly poisoning our literature, and we fear even our religion.

Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton Street, New York, re-published Blackwood, and the four leading Reviews.

New volumes of *The Four Review* and *Blackwood*, with North British for November, 1854, and the *Reviews* and *Blackwood* for January, 1855.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Any one Review or *Blackwood*, £1 a year. *Blackwood* and *Review*, or any two of these, £1.50 a year. *Review* and *Blackwood*, £1.25. Postage on the *Four Review* and *Blackwood* to Post Office in the United States, only 80 cents a year. *Viz.* 14 months a year on *Review* and 24 cents a year on *Blackwood*.

THE STEAMER JOHN H. HAUGHTON.—We have noticed going the rounds of the papers for sometime past a paragraph announcing the unheralded arrival of the John H. Haughton at Haywood, and stating that she would shortly start down again with a load of flour for Wilmington. As this occurred some weeks since, and no Haughton had arrived here, some curiosity has existed to learn the cause of her detention. We learn from the last Fayetteville Carolinian that she has not been able to overcome some obstacle above Fayetteville. The river is quite low and it is presumed that the steamer will have to wait for more water.

THE CAPE FEAR BANK RE-CHARTER.—The people of Fayetteville have so frequently offered our views that subject, urging the proper and usual efforts to be made in the way drawing the attention of the people in that section in this direction, and making them familiar with the names, occupations and facilities of our business men, that really we feel as though it would be trespassing upon the patience of our readers to go over the same ground again. It would be foolish to look for any immediate influx of trade from that road. It is a business that must be built up. It must grow, and perhaps slowly at first.

It is a matter of dollars and cents and not sentiment. Business relations and connections must first be established, and all this is the work of time.

especially in the face of such relations and connections already built up by other towns, as Norfolk and Petersburg. The Railroad gives us a chance for the business—the business itself remains to be made. But to derive the fullest advantage from this business, as well as to secure it, we must build up a market here to sell as well as to buy by the wholesale. In this respect Norfolk and Petersburg have the whip hand of us.

But to the Legislature. The people of Wilmingon have much to thank it for, and little to complain of. Upon the whole, the feeling towards this place has decidedly improved with the spread of more correct information in regard to it, and certainly the construction of the Charlotte Road, and the completion of the Deep River improvement ease that he was afraid his (Stewart's) children would catch. Johnson is now in Fayetteville jail.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer St. Louis.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The steamship St. Louis, from Havre, via Cowes, bringing Liverpool papers to the 14th of February, arrived to-day. Mr. Soule is among her passengers.

The Canada arrived out on the 17th January; the Herman on the 13th.

There is nothing of importance from the Crimea. Lord John Russell is shortly to proceed to Vienna as British Plenipotentiary at the Conference.

In the Liverpool markets, Cotton was unchanged, the sales of two days amount to 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs are unchanged, with a limited business. Consols for account closed at 91 1/2 a cent.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News says, Mr. Soule considers the scheme to purchase Cuba as completely knocked in the head.

Parliament was to re-assemble on the 16th.

Despatched from Lord Raglan dated 27th, report the weather as fine, with severe frost at night. The huts were being erected with much difficulty.

The first detachment of British troops from India had arrived at Suez.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna states that the Czar had issued a manifesto, under date of St. Petersburg, 12th February, in which he calls the entire male population to arms.

An additional force of three hundred thousand is to be despatched to the Crimea.

The latest dates from Sebastopol are to the 31st January. The weather was then growing milder.

A despatch from Varna to 4th February, says that thirty thousand Ottoman troops had been landed at Eupatoria. Others on the march for Varna would embark as soon as arrived.

"He wishes the fugitive act repealed.

"He wishes slavery in the District of Columbia abolished.

"He wishes the Wilmot proviso established.

"He wishes all new slave States excluded.

"He wishes all connexion between the general government and slavery abolished.

"He wishes agitation of slavery continued until these objects are accomplished.

"He understands these views to correspond with those of the know-nothings as a party, so far as they have taken any position on the question."

These views it will be remembered, are no longer the views alone of Messrs. Chase, Sumner, Wade, and Giddings. Know-nothingism, through the aid of the 2nd February, which state that Omar Pasha had left for Borbone to inspect the cavalry and magazines. On his return he would embark definitely for Eupatoria.

The Russians were encamped partly in the villages at Alma and Belbek, and partly at Simperopol and its environs.

Gen. Ulrich, with his guards, set off for the Crimea on the 30th January. The Egyptian reinforcements had arrived.

The artillery in Sebastopol kept up an incessant fire during the night, and the allies replied during the day.

The Journal de St. Petersburg of Feb. 3d, contains an address from the Czar to the Cossacks, exhorting them to fight for their country.

The Indian mail brings dates from Hong Kong to December 19th, and Bombay to January 17th. The Burmese envoy had demanded a restitution of Paga, which was peremptorily refused. At Canton matters are still threatening. Trade is quite depressed. Exchange on Canton 4s. 9d, Shanghai 6s. 6d.

Three Days Later.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CANADA.

HALIFAX, March 1.—The steamship Canada, with Liverpool dates to the 17th February, arrived early this morning. Her dates are three days later than those of the St. Louis.

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The peace conference was to open at Vienna on the 26th February. Lord John Russell had left London for Vienna to assume the office of plenipotentiary of the British government in the conference.

The Western Alliance had been further strengthened by the accession of Naples.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Daniel Webster arrived at New Orleans on the 23rd ult., with California dates to the 9th ult.

The steamer Star of the West sailed for New York on the 23d.

A meeting of native Californians was held on the 7th to take measures for a wholesale emigration to Sonora to escape heavy taxes and oppression.

The miners were again suffering for want of water. The Kerr river mines had produced very extensively.

The Senatorial was still unsettled, no choice having been made. Forty-four ballots had been taken.

In the San Francisco markets a better feeling in some classes of goods existed, especially provisions, but the interior demands were light. No cash sales were made.

The ship Winged Arrow, from Boston, arrived at San Francisco on the 8th.

The Isthmus continued healthy.

Chomoro had achieved important advantages over Orisillo.

The question with regard to the U. S. Senator was still undecided. At the latest date it was before the legislature and forty-four ballots had been taken without a choice. The same persons heretofore mentioned in previous accounts were voted for. The friends of Senator Gwin were quite sanguine of eventual success, but the matter was creating great political excitement.

The general news is interesting but not of high importance.

The weather continued unfavorable and heavy rains were still falling.

Accounts from the mining regions were quite favorable, and a large amount of gold was being obtained, and some further new discoveries of diggings.

The money market was quite stringent, and financial affairs not in a prosperous condition. Further heavy failures were apprehended amongst the merchants.

Over seventy dead bodies had been recovered from the wreck of the steamer Pearl, and others were missing.

Indians difficulties and outrages in the interior were increasing, causing considerable alarm.

Later we had intelligence from the Sandwich Islands, but of no special moment.